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DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

SPECIAL REPORTS—No. 2.

REPORT

UPON THE

CONDITION OF CROPS.

ALSO, STATEMENT OF

THE INTERNATIONAL WHEAT SUPPLY,

AND

OUR WHEAT EXPORTS,

TOGETHER WITH

FOREIGN CROPS AND PRICES.

WASHINGTON:
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1877.

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REPORT OF THE STATISTICIAN.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Statistical Division, September 30, 1877.

SIR: I respectfully present a report of the area and condition of the crops of the year, with a brief history of changes of condition up to the present time. It is gratifying to present so favorable a prospect of the year's production, the prosperity of agriculture, and plenty and cheapness of material for the subsistence of the people. I also include, for the better interpretation of these facts of crop-condition, a summary statement of estimates of crops of the past year, with a comparison of the fluctuations of recent seasons, and a statement of the prospects of wheat production in Europe, and the latest quotations of European prices.

Very respectfully,

J. R. DODGE,
Statistician.

Hon. WM. G. LE DUC,
Commissioner.

CONDITION OF CROPS.

WHEAT.

In comparison with former years, the present season, from seeding to reaping, has been bright with unusual promise of rich harvests. Our April showing of the condition of winter-grain, both in 1875 and 1876, was somewhat unpromising. The vicissitudes of March and April weather, alternate freezing and thawing of the plant-bed, submerging in water and sealing in ice by turns, destroyed in unfavorable soils no inconsiderable fraction of the growth throughout the more northern belt. The result showed, in both of those seasons, that the first reports were not exaggerated. While the loss was not heavy, or very unusual, a favorable season following could not wholly repair the damage. The crops of both these years, with a larger area than ever before, were not up to a fair average of yield. The actual average, as closely as it can be calculated, is 12 bushels in a series of years. The estimated average for the crop of 1875 was 11 bushels, and for 1876 10.4 bushels. The crops of the years were, respectively, 292,136,000 and 289,356,500 bushels. The comparative decline in four northwestern spring-wheat States of 36,000,000 bushels was nearly made good by an increased acreage and by increased yields over those of 1875 in several States, notably New York, Ohio, Indiana, and Texas.

In April of the present year our returns from the winter-wheat region included 868 counties. In 218, the returns were comparatively unfavorable; in 650, a condition varying from average to superior thrift was indicated. In the Atlantic States north of North Carolina, and in those of the Ohio Valley, there was far less injury from frost than usual. Of 320 counties in the Ohio Basin only 45 reported below average, and six-sevenths of the reports from the Middle States were favorable. In Missouri the unfavorable were from 15 of the 66 counties, and in Kansas from 17 of the 38 counties. Grasshopper ravages were reported in 22 counties of Eastern Kansas, from Nebraska to the Indian Territory, and as far west as Saline County. The wheat-growing district in Texas was also alive with grasshoppers, which threatened the destruction of the crop in several counties. More than twenty counties reported the hatching of spring broods. Prospects were favorable in Texas aside from the grasshopper visitation, an immense increase of area having been made.

In the other cotton States a dry autumn and variable winter somewhat depressed the condition below average.

Later returns from the spring-wheat region, in which grasshoppers had deposited their eggs in immense numbers, showed that in Kansas, Nebraska, and Iowa a portion of the ova had been destroyed, while the young brood hatched possessed an enfeebled vitality, or were destroyed by parasites or by the ingenious appliances and persistent effort employed by the farmers, to such extent that in few places occurred any very serious reduction of the very general and remarkable vigor of growth. In Western Minnesota the plague was more general and serious, but in most of the counties a vigorous and continued warfare overcame the grasshopper hosts, and assured a crop large both in yield and area.

A decline in the condition of spring-wheat in Kansas of 21 per cent., and a somewhat smaller area, as far as reported, in Nebraska, Iowa, and other States, more than counterbalance some increase of area elsewhere.

The condition of wheat in June stood higher than in the preceding years in nearly all the States. The figures 100, representing in our returns, not an *average* development of a series of years, but normal vitality, exemption from all special causes of deterioration, and a medium vigor of growth, are rarely attained throughout a State, but in some favored sections there is such apparent redundance of vigor that our reporters feel warranted in making figures somewhat above 100, denoting extra growth, which compensates for a few slight deficiencies in a few points, and sometimes places the State average even above the standard of normal development. It was so in June in Iowa, Kansas, and Nebraska, but in Minnesota, at that date, the average was 94 on account of the early work of grasshoppers. The Ohio Basin came very near this standard, as well as the Middle States; and in New England the average was fully up to 100. The promise of June was fully sustained in July in New England, New York, Delaware, and the Atlantic Coast States farther south, except Georgia. In the Gulf States and Arkansas the average was above the full standard of healthfulness; in the Ohio Basin the condition was unusually high; but while in the Upper Mississippi States the spring-wheat had not attained full development, the State averages of county returns verged close upon the 100, so seldom attained in ordinary years.

The returns contained fewer indications of discontent or signs of grumbling than usual, though there are instances of injury by Hessian fly, the chinch-bug, grasshoppers, rust, smut, winter-killing, and other ills to which wheat is always heir.

Coming down to the August report of spring-wheat, the same favoring fortune is continued, and all of the States failing to average 100 or above are those in which little spring-wheat is grown, so that the general average of condition for the country is 92. To obtain the significance of these figures the following statement of condition in August

for the past three years is given for the principal spring-wheat States, including the northern part of Illinois:

	1877.	1876.	1875.
Illinois	93	34	82
Wisconsin	94	69	99
Minnesota	100	71	99
Iowa	109	59	78
Nebraska	104	96	60

Averaging in accordance with the amount of spring-wheat grown in these States, the general average for this section in August, 1875, was 89, and in August, 1876, 63; indicating a decline of 29 per cent. What was the result? Our estimates make the spring-wheat (excluding winter) of these States 94,000,000 bushels in 1875 and 68,000,000 in 1876, a difference of 28 per cent. Could a closer agreement between reported condition and ultimate return of yield be anticipated? Now, other things being equal, the average for the present year being 101, or an increase of 60 per cent. over last year, 109,000,000 of spring-wheat should be produced where 68,000,000 grew last year and 94,000,000 the previous year, or 15,000,000 bushels more than in 1875. It is possible, as it sometimes occurs in extraordinary seasons, that the outcome of the thrashing may surpass apparent condition at harvesting, and so bring a still larger increase, just as in a year of bad yield the actual result is more than the appearance of the growing plant would indicate.

CORN.

The corn-crop of 1876 may be deemed very near an average of actual yields of a series of years. It is placed at 26.1 bushels, the range of annual fluctuation being from 20 to 30 bushels, the crop of 1874 representing the former and that of 1875 the latter. Our tabulation of condition-returns, when accurately averaged, indicate very closely, with proper allowances for the possible waste or loss in harvesting and garnering, the ultimate harvest. The present season is the third of a series of good corn years. At least the status of the growing crop, up to the present time, is superior to that of the preceding year, but not equal to that of 1875. The national average is, for August, 92, while that of the crop of last year was 85 in August. Yet the present growth is in some places a little late, owing to a bad start from wet weather in the spring or from droughts in the South. As compared with the great crops of 1870 and 1872, when the estimates of yield were 28.3 and 30.7 bushels per acre, condition is now lower than in August of the latter year, but nearly as high as 1870.

Unless the crop should yet be cut down by frost, or the earing be disproportionate to the development of the stalk, these figures would indicate a yield of 27 bushels, which would give an aggregate exceeding

1,350,000,000 bushels, the largest aggregate in quantity ever recorded, but not the greatest yield per acre. This is not given as a prediction, but as a fair rendering of the returns of the season up to the present time, subject to future contingencies.

In the first returns of the season there was much complaint of late planting, and slow growth on account of too much rain in portions of the West, cold nights in Pennsylvania, and wet weather on the Southern Atlantic coast. Reports were speedily and generally followed by accounts of rapid improvement. The replanting of wet areas in Illinois and Indiana was prompt, and the lateness and weediness of such tracts was necessarily remedied by the fine weather of July.

The July returns indicated improvement, but noted the effects of drought in the eastern portion of the cotton-belt and heavy rains in Mississippi and in the eastern part of Texas. By the overflow of the Arkansas a large area was destroyed, which was generally replanted, and much of the cotton in the same category was replaced with corn.

While some of the August returns complain of injuries by too heavy rains, others in the South by drought, and in the West by chinches and grasshoppers, the tenor of the reports is very favorable.

Unfavorable comment is most noticeable in Georgia and Alabama, where local droughts have been quite serious. West of the Mississippi the season has been more favorable to high condition. In the great corn region of the West there are marked differences in the vigor of the crop in different counties, many reporting extraordinary prospects and a large number detailing causes of depreciated condition, such as heavy rains in the early part of the season, drought and insect depredations.

The number of counties in which condition of corn is reported in August is 1,114; of which 314 make the average 100, 335 over that figure, and 465 under it. Thus high to very high condition is indicated by 649 counties, or 59 per cent. of all.

By States the showing is as follows:

States.	Counties reporting.			States.	Counties reporting.		
	100.	Over 100.	Under 100.		100.	Over 100.	Under 100.
Maine	2	3	5	Texas	15	27	24
New Hampshire	3	4	.....	Arkansas	12	11	11
Vermont	6	4	.....	Tennessee	13	12	19
Massachusetts	3	1	.....	West Virginia	11	22	4
Rhode Island	1	1	.....	Kentucky	10	16	14
Connecticut	.....	2	1	Ohio	17	7	36
New York	12	13	5	Michigan	12	11	13
New Jersey	3	4	1	Indiana	14	9	20
Pennsylvania	9	27	9	Illinois	13	9	38
Delaware	.....	1	1	Wisconsin	10	4	17
Maryland	6	6	3	Minnesota	8	2	24
Virginia	21	23	13	Iowa	11	9	34
North Carolina	11	26	20	Missouri	16	15	28
South Carolina	3	6	12	Kansas	10	15	13
Georgia	22	12	36	Nebraska	11	2	12
Florida	4	1	9	California	3	2	4
Alabama	3	5	22	Oregon	6	2	1
Mississippi	7	10	12				
Louisiana	6	11	4	Total	314	335	465

OATS.

This crop shows a higher average condition than corn, represented by 98, against 86 last year, which insures a very large crop. That of 1876 is estimated at 320,000,000 bushels, while that of the census year is returned at 282,000,000 bushels. Only nine States reported in July any diminution from normal vigor and healthfulness, viz, Maine, Vermont, North Carolina, South Carolina, Alabama, Tennessee, Illinois and California, and none of these, except Alabama, by more than seven degrees; and only ten in August, including Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Mississippi, and excluding Vermont and Illinois, which rise above the standard.

BARLEY.

The season has been generally favorable to barley, and the August returns are more favorable than those of July or June. The low condition of California will materially reduce the aggregate, but a fair crop has undoubtedly been harvested.

RYE.

This grain is of minor importance in a money point of view, yet it averages a higher general condition than wheat, and will make a large crop.

COTTON.

The area in cotton the present year is evidently larger than that of last year. The increase is estimated at about 4 per cent. The largest advance is in Texas, which would this year, but for the caterpillar, dispute the palm of production with Mississippi, though not yet supremacy in acreage. The estimated area now in cotton slightly exceeds 12,000,000 acres. In acreage North Carolina declines 4 per cent., and South Carolina 3 per cent. Georgia and Florida increase each 1 per cent., Alabama and Tennessee 2, Mississippi 4, Arkansas 5, Louisiana 6, and Texas 15. The States of largest acreage are Mississippi, Texas, Alabama, and Georgia.

The condition of cotton was lower in June than at that date in the two past years, but higher than in 1874. The State averages of condition are as follows: North Carolina, 82; South Carolina, 91; Georgia, 89; Florida, 92; Alabama, 90; Mississippi, 91; Louisiana, 98; Texas, 91; Arkansas, 94; Tennessee, 94.

The following is a partial synopsis of the June returns, as telegraphed on the 15th of that month:

There were several frosts in May in North Carolina, and snow as late as the 10th. In some sections little rain fell during the month, and in others cold rains impaired the condition. Imperfect stands are general, and from one-third to two-thirds of the area of some counties has been replanted. The weather has been unfavorable since reanting. The cut-worm has been destructive.

The growth is from one to two weeks late in South Carolina, and stands are imper-

fect. Drought and low night temperature are injurious. In some cases the early planted died and replantings failed to germinate.

There is much complaint in Georgia of a poor stand, caused by cool weather cut-worms, crickets, grasshoppers, and aphides. Some instances of planting and replanting of other crops have occurred.

Unpropitious weather in Florida has impaired the stands and condition, but the plant is improving under the recent elevation of temperature.

There is some complaint of non-germination in Alabama and Mississippi, which is less general than on the Atlantic coast. Plants are backward and aphides troublesome. Areas at first too wet have since been too dry and cold. The crop is two weeks late in the central and northern sections, but is in good condition in more southern counties.

In Louisiana germination has been prompt, growth is vigorous, and culture better than usual. Cold nights injured the early planted areas. Rain is needed in some localities.

In Texas, the plant is from two to four weeks late from the effects of cold nights, rains and hail-storms, instead of drought, and from destruction by grasshoppers and cut-worms. A second planting has been made with the prospect of a fair crop. Plants are of irregular size, generally small, but healthy and promising, with exceptional areas infected by rust and lice.

In Arkansas, cool nights and rains necessitated replanting, and drought has since prevented vigorous growth. In some counties stands are good. Fields are generally cleaner than usual.

Similar meteorological conditions have been encountered in Tennessee, but the plants, though small, are generally healthy, and clean culture prevails.

In a word, the season has been too cool for cotton, too wet at the time of planting, and too dry since in all of the area except Texas. The plant is now generally small but healthy, free from weeds, and in condition to improve rapidly with favorable weather. Cut-worms and aphides have had a favorable season for destructive operations, and grasshoppers have been exceptionally numerous in Texas.

The July returns, covering an area of 361 of the best counties in the cotton belt, and representing six-tenths of the entire production, indicated a general condition represented by $93\frac{4}{10}$; four per cent. less than the July condition of 1876, and seven per cent. better than the returns of 1873 or 1874. Only Louisiana gave higher figures than those of last year. Condition by States is thus represented: North Carolina, 88; South Carolina, 87; Georgia, 90; Florida, 95; Alabama, 94; Mississippi, 93; Louisiana, 102; Texas, 94; Arkansas, 94; Tennessee, 96.

The crop is from one to two weeks late. In the more northern belt nights have been too cold, and in many sections an excess of rain has retarded cultivation, rendered the fields grassy and the plants unthrifty. Rains have been general and long continued in Texas, but fine weather is producing rapid improvement. An overflow of the Arkansas River has "drowned out" sixty thousand acres of cotton. Lowlands in Tennessee have been destructively inundated. While losses have been mainly from rains, there are localities east of the Mississippi that have suffered from drought.

Insects have as yet done little damage. The cut-worm is reported troublesome in Florida; lice are abundant wherever the plant has become unthrifty from cold nights and excessive moisture; grass-worms are doing some damage, mainly in Texas, and the cotton-caterpillar is reported in Hardin, Atascosa, Brazoria, Uvalde, Jasper, and Victoria, in Texas.

Cotton-blooms in the Gulf States were reported at several points on the 10th and 20th of June.

Labor is gradually becoming more efficient. A great improvement in *morale* and efficiency is reported in Louisiana.

The recent returns for August make a somewhat unusual showing for the period just prior to picking. No material decline is indicated from the States in July. The general average for July was $93\frac{4}{10}$; in August, 93. No State averages stand higher than in 1876, except those of Louisiana and Florida. The States of the greatest production, especially those west of the Mississippi, are those reporting the highest condition. Estimates are as follows: North Carolina, 88; South Carolina, 88; Georgia, 85; Florida, 93; Alabama, 94; Mississippi, 90; Louisiana, 106; Texas, 96; Arkansas, 93; Tennessee, 90. On the Atlantic coast there is frequent mention of inferior fruiting. In the Carolinas there has been much succulence of growth in consequence of abundant moisture. In Georgia and Alabama there has been some injury from drought, but the weather has lately been more seasonable. It has been too wet in much of Mississippi; some cotton in bottom-lands in Tippah County has been abandoned from this cause. In Louisiana the promise is extraordinary. In Concordia Parish the best crop since 1870 is expected; in Union "the best since 1860."

The prospect in Texas is marred by the appearance of the caterpillar. More than half of the counties reported are infested, not seriously as yet, except in a few cases. In Lavacca the bulk of the crop is destroyed; in Gonzales, 75 per cent., "a complete wreck where preventives were not used." Poison is successfully applied by prudent planters.

The caterpillar has appeared in the parishes of Saint Landry, Richland, and Claiborne, in Louisiana; in Perry, Wilcox, and Conecuh, in Alabama; in Columbia, Florida, and in Brooks, Georgia.

POTATOES.

Returns for the 1st of August indicate a very promising condition. The average for the entire crop is very nearly 105. In the eastern portion of Maine, and in Wisconsin and Minnesota, the condition has been somewhat reduced by drought. With these exceptions, all the States growing large crops report a high condition. The highest are New Jersey, 115; Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan, 110; New York, 109; Illinois, 107; Vermont and Indiana, 105.

In New England and the Middle States, as a rule, means of preventing ravages by the beetle have been successfully used. But in Lawrence, Tennessee, the beetle is reported as having caused almost a failure.

No indications of rust are reported, and no rot except to a limited extent in Hancock, Ohio, owing to heavy rains. Early potatoes are generally reported of good quality.

HAY.

Timothy averages, in condition, fully 100. That is the average of returns from New York. It is above that in all other States north of the thirty-sixth parallel, except Maine and Vermont, 87; New Jersey, 96; Michigan, 94; Wisconsin, 97; and Minnesota, 86. Drought was

the chief cause of reduction in all except the last, in which grasshoppers conspired with dry weather. The higher averages are in Illinois, 113; Delaware and Nebraska, 110; Ohio, 109; Iowa and Missouri, 108; Indiana, 107. Arkansas averages 102; Texas, 101. The small crop in the other Gulf States and in the Carolinas was pinched by drought. The same cause reduced the average in California to 71.

Clover exceeds in yield the crop of last year. The only important States in which it falls below are Maine, 73; Vermont, 85; New York and North Carolina, 99; Maryland, 92; Tennessee, 89; Michigan and Wisconsin, 98; and California, 70. The States which return the greatest excess are Texas, 120; Nebraska, 118; Iowa, 109; Connecticut and South Carolina, 107; West Virginia, 106.

The clover-crop, as a whole, was saved in good condition. The quality is decidedly superior to that of last year. The range is from 100 to 109, except in Maine, Vermont, Massachusetts, Maryland, Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee, Kansas, and California. In these States, owing to unfavorable weather in the season for curing, the range is 2 to 8 per cent. below the quality last year.

The yield and quality of the general hay-crop are not definitely reported the 1st of August, but notes of our reporters indicate an abundant crop generally saved in superior condition. These notes also indicate an increasing culture of millet and Hungarian grass, with favorable results. In Delaware County, Pennsylvania, the latter has to a great extent superseded the barley, oats, and clover crops. In Kaufman, Texas, the acreage in millet is largely on the increase, and the yield extraordinary. In Ellis, also, it is becoming an important crop. In Fulton, Arkansas, it does finely, and is becoming the main dependence for hay. It is largely grown, also, in De Shea. In De Kalb, Missouri, both millet and Hungarian grass are grown for winter-feed, and do well. In Graham, Kansas, the previous acreage in millet was doubled the past season, with a double yield per acre.

The return from Henry, Tennessee, reports that cow-peas have to a great extent taken the place of clover.

PASTURES.

Drought in July reduced the condition from 1 to 14 per cent. in Maine, Vermont, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and in the coast States from South Carolina to Alabama, inclusive. The great drought in California had brought the average down to 65. In all the remaining States the average condition ranges from 100 to 116. In the valleys of the Ohio, the Mississippi, and the Missouri the average is remarkably high. West Virginia and Nebraska, 109; Kentucky, Ohio, and Indiana, 108; Illinois, Iowa, and Kansas, 104; Missouri, Mississippi, and Texas, 105; Arkansas, 106.

The return from Collin, Texas, reports that the area of alfalfa-pasture is increasing very rapidly.

Table showing the condition of the crops, &c., on June 1, 1877.

STATES.	WINTER WHEAT.	WINTER RYE.	SPRING WHEAT.		BARLEY.		OATS.		CLOVER.	
	Average condition June 1.	Average condition June 1.	Acreage sown this spring compared with last.	Average condition June 1.	Acreage sown this spring compared with last.	Average condition June 1.	Acreage compared with last year.	Average condition June 1.	Acreage compared with last year.	Average condition June 1.
Maine	.....	107	108	101	100	103	103	105	103	105
New Hampshire	101	103	101	102	98	102	100	104	102	103
Vermont	98	99	107	96	102	97	102	95	98	98
Massachusetts	.....	107	.....	.....	100	100	102	102	103	103
Rhode Island	100	115	.....	.....	80	100	100	110	.....	90
Connecticut	103	110	100	96	102	101	102	99	103	94
New York	110	99	97	93	90	93	102	92	96	92
New Jersey	100	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	95	89	72
Pennsylvania	98	98	92	92	102	91	100	92	97	92
Delaware	97	96	.....	.....	.....	.....	102	96	106	98
Maryland	103	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	96	96	93	96
Virginia	109	98	.....	.....	.....	.....	98	95	98	99
North Carolina	100	96	.....	.....	.....	.....	99	92	100	96
South Carolina	97	98	.....	.....	101	101	98	91	106	100
Georgia	108	100	.....	.....	108	99	97	86	92	90
Florida	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	103	101	.....	.....
Alabama	96	100	.....	.....	93	96	90	83	98	89
Mississippi	107	101	.....	.....	.....	.....	104	100	101	95
Louisiana	103	106	.....	.....	.....	.....	112	108	.....	.....
Texas	110	101	.....	.....	109	103	97	101	133	105
Arkansas	106	98	.....	.....	.....	.....	99	99	118	107
Tennessee	91	95	.....	.....	102	98	92	88	98	92
West Virginia	107	103	.....	.....	.....	.....	101	92	99	101
Kentucky	108	103	103	105	103	107	92	95	99	100
Ohio	115	106	97	94	97	96	99	89	102	100
Michigan	109	102	100	95	80	94	99	95	105	99
Indiana	112	105	.....	.....	80	103	94	95	100	99
Illinois	108	103	79	97	67	96	95	96	99	102
Wisconsin	100	102	97	97	90	95	103	99	100	102
Minnesota	74	90	91	95	90	93	92	95	84	89
Iowa	102	99	87	102	96	99	94	99	101	10_2
Missouri	111	104	.....	.....	92	102	93	102	105	10_7
Kansas	97	101	79	101	98	101	80	108	202	11_0
Nebraska	88	106	87	103	89	105	86	106	101	11_2
California	70	75	103	47	88	89	109	76	101	10_1
Oregon	101	105	106	109	106	104	100	105	106	10_3

Table showing the condition of the crops, &c., on June 1, 1877—Continued.

STATES.	SPRING PASTURE.	MAPLE SUGAR AND MOLASSES.		COWS.	SHEEP.	APPLES.	PEACHES.	COTTON.	
	Average condition June 1.	Product of sugar this year compared with last.	Product of molasses this year compared with last.	Average condition of cows this spring.	How many sheep in every hundred have been lost by disease or other casualties.	Average condition of the crop June 1.	Average condition of the crop June 1.	Acreage compared with last year.	Average condition June 1.
Maine	104	82	82	101	6.6	64			
New Hampshire	105	85	84	102	5.5	85			
Vermont	102	107	100	103	6.7	109			
Massachusetts	106	77	75	100		75			
Rhode Island				100		75			
Connecticut	97	100	100	102	3.9	67	103		
New York	93	110	112	102	4.4	84	98		
New Jersey	84			99	7.8	59	106		
Pennsylvania	95	116	111	107	6	74	80		
Delaware	101			95	7.5	43	69		
Maryland	94			94	5.9	73	94		
Virginia	100	102	104	98	7.5	96	112	95	88
North Carolina	93	102	95	96	17.1	92	105	96	80
South Carolina	91			98	10.4	99	119	97	91
Georgia	89			94	13.1	72	104	96	101
Florida	96			93	14.3	103	111	101	92
Alabama	88			93	12.8	86	85	102	90
Mississippi	97			94	9.7	100	101	104	91
Louisiana	99			96	15.2	103	112	106	98
Texas	108			99	8.9	89	123	115	91
Arkansas	101			102	11	96	125	105	94
Tennessee	92	101	101	102	11.6	75	11	102	94
West Virginia	100	99	99	106	5.7	91	102		
Kentucky	103	97	94	106	4.5	87	48		
Ohio	101	94	99	102	4.1	65	90		
Michigan	97	91	92	101	7.6	72	92		
Indiana	102	105	111	104	8.4	57	41		
Illinois	106	99	101	104	8.6	65	58		
Wisconsin	101	92	95	102	5.2	56			
Minnesota	104	73	71	101	6.9	81			
Iowa	106	89	89	103	7.8	72	68		
Missouri	106	102	98	104	10.3	102	101	92	92
Kansas	105			106	5.9	104	101		
Nebraska	103			101	3.7	106	80		
California	83			99	15.2	96	79		
Oregon	105			109	8.4	97	96		

Table showing the condition of the crops, &c., on the 1st day of July, 1877.

STATES.	CORN.		WHEAT.		RYE.		OATS.	BARLEY.	POTATOES. (*Solanum tuberosum.*)		POTATOES, SWEET. (*Batatas edulis.*)		BEANS.	
	Acreage compared with last year.	Average condition July 1.	Average condition of winter wheat July 1.	Average condition of spring wheat July 1.	Average condition of winter rye July 1.	Average condition of spring rye July 1.	Average condition July 1.	Average condition July 1.	Acreage compared with last year.	Average condition July 1.	Acreage compared with last year.	Average condition July 1.	Acreage compared with last year.	Average condition July 1.
Maine	110	100	109	99	103	98	98	97	120	103	.....	.....	104	97
New Hampshire	104	102	102	104	108	103	105	102	105	102	.....	.....	99	101
Vermont	109	100	99	98	100	99	97	100	121	106	.....	.....	110	100
Massachusetts	111	105	93	.....	107	103	104	100	100	104	.....	.....	130	101
Rhode Island	100	100	.....	.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	.....	.....	100	100
Connecticut	115	103	106	105	113	.....	107	104	100	103	.....	.....	102	103
New York	103	100	111	102	105	102	103	99	99	104	.....	.....	109	102
New Jersey	101	103	92	.....	102	.....	111	.....	101	108	103	102	98	100
Pennsylvania	102	100	93	.....	101	102	105	99	112	105	101	100	101	101
Delaware	115	110	110	.....	100	100	105	.....	100	100	105	105	100	100
Maryland	100	100	109	.....	97	.....	103	.....	102	103	99	98	100	101
Virginia	101	98	116	.....	100	.....	104	.....	101	96	95	96	98	97
North Carolina	106	96	110	109	101	101	93	.....	100	97	98	96	99	98
South Carolina	107	99	109	113	103	100	99	98	96	100	99	96	100	91
Georgia	105	100	116	116	106	107	95	99	100	97	96	94	102	98
Florida	105	98	.....	.....	100	103	100	.....	97	103	86	89	111	101
Alabama	103	100	111	95	101	.....	89	94	103	100	92	93	99	94
Mississippi	104	100	112	.....	98	.....	102	101	100	107	94	95	91	101
Louisiana	108	102	.....	.....	.....	.....	107	103	108	106	93	94	.....	.....
Texas	112	103	84	.....	99	.....	111	102	109	104	108	101	116	96
Arkansas	103	105	106	.....	98	.....	102	96	105	102	97	102	94	106
Tennessee	102	96	97	.....	100	.....	94	93	100	94	95	94	100	98
West Virginia	102	101	103	.....	102	.....	106	103	102	104	93	97	99	99
Kentucky	101	95	113	113	105	103	102	101	102	104	101	98	103	99
Ohio	102	86	114	99	104	.....	101	100	103	107	97	97	124	101
Michigan	105	98	101	100	104	100	103	101	108	108	.....	.....	108	101
Indiana	102	93	113	104	109	.....	107	106	106	105	100	98	98	99
Illinois	98	83	99	99	106	106	95	99	109	109	98	96	98	99
Wisconsin	106	93	92	99	102	98	102	101	109	105	.....	.....	98	98
Minnesota	116	83	97	98	93	115	102	94	100	95	.....	.....	86	88
Iowa	102	82	99	103	101	101	104	97	100	99	92	97	97	92
Missouri	98	89	106	98	102	.....	100	102	105	105	95	93	100	99
Kansas	111	89	95	110	100	98	108	99	90	104	93	95	103	94
Nebraska	142	79	100	95	107	100	103	105	102	105	80	85	93	86
California	103	95	65	82	67	70	93	82	67	94	85	84	80	78
Oregon	97	101	110	110	100	100	107	104	85	103	.....	.....	86	91

Table showing the condition of the crops, &c., on the 1st day of July, 1877—Continued.

STATES.	SORGHUM.		SUGAR-CANE. (Not sorghum.)		TOBACCO.		CLOVER.	TIMOTHY.	PASTURE.	COTTON.	WOOL.	APPLES.	PEACHES.	GRAPES.
	Acreage compared with last year.	Average condition July 1.	Acreage compared with last year.	Average condition July 1.	Acreage compared with last year.	Average condition July 1.	Average condition July 1.	Average condition July 1.	Average condition July 1.	Average condition July 1.	Amount of wool, in hundredths, compared with last year.	Average condition July 1.	Average condition July 1.	Average condition July 1.
Maine	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	87	83	90	.....	99	46	.....	102
New Hampshire	.....	.....	.....	.....	87	102	104	102	105	.....	100	74	.....	92
Vermont	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	80	83	89	.....	93	95	.....	109
Massachusetts	.....	.....	.....	.....	88	108	105	99	103	.....	96	54	105	101
Rhode Island	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	110	100	110	.....	75	70	50	100
Connecticut	.....	.....	.....	.....	65	95	102	97	105	.....	120	56	100	107
New York	.....	.....	.....	.....	101	101	96	97	100	.....	98	73	112	103
New Jersey	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	84	95	94	.....	102	55	97	102
Pennsylvania	.....	.....	.....	.....	128	101	95	98	100	.....	96	61	78	95
Delaware	100	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	110	110	110	.....	100	80	50	100
Maryland	.....	.....	.....	.....	103	99	95	101	101	.....	102	63	88	96
Virginia	101	100	.....	.....	123	103	98	98	100	96	102	87	99	100
North Carolina	103	97	.....	.....	150	102	96	95	97	88	95	90	121	100
South Carolina	109	99	97	93	100	105	108	100	101	87	98	87	116	97
Georgia	115	98	104	101	106	94	88	87	99	90	100	92	115	99
Florida	105	100	95	94	112	100	.....	.....	99	95	102	108	116	104
Alabama	100	95	101	95	97	93	93	89	95	94	98	92	82	99
Mississippi	123	105	103	104	102	95	104	105	104	93	107	106	111	99
Louisiana	96	103	101	99	105	90	106	.....	98	102	97	99	106	103
Texas	115	101	102	102	104	106	.....	.....	111	94	116	97	129	120
Arkansas	108	104	.....	.....	111	99	104	100	110	94	101	96	131	99
Tennessee	100	96	.....	.....	130	99	88	84	92	96	99	71	60	85
West Virginia	96	100	.....	.....	99	98	106	107	108	.....	101	89	88	95
Kentucky	95	96	.....	.....	133	107	101	102	104	.....	105	88	68	80
Ohio	99	93	.....	.....	90	101	102	104	109	.....	98	57	83	88
Michigan	103	99	.....	.....	.....	.....	96	89	98	.....	100	51	82	98
Indiana	90	91	.....	.....	87	97	102	105	107	.....	97	53	43	84
Illinois	93	83	.....	.....	88	90	103	106	111	.....	97	61	76	88
Wisconsin	.....	.....	.....	.....	85	91	100	95	102	.....	101	37	.....	93
Minnesota	124	83	.....	.....	.....	.....	90	88	95	.....	110	68	.....	70
Iowa	102	90	.....	.....	.....	.....	103	103	110	.....	101	62	41	92
Missouri	93	91	.....	.....	100	98	104	105	109	92	103	93	95	95
Kansas	133	95	.....	.....	65	98	108	111	111	.....	131	96	98	96
Nebraska	104	88	.....	.....	.....	.....	109	110	114	.....	112	78	38	100
California	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	92	100	63	.....	94	75	74	94
Oregon	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	101	103	110	.....	111	98	105	94

Table showing the condition of the crops, &c., on the 1st day of August, 1877.

STATES.	CORN.	SPRING WHEAT.	SPRING RYE.	OATS.	BARLEY.	BUCKWHEAT.		POTATOES. (*Solanum tuberosum.*)	POTATOES, SWEET. (*Batatas edulis.*)	TOBACCO.	HAY.		
	Average condition August 1.	Average condition August 1.	Average condition August 1.	Average condition August 1.	Average condition August 1.	Acreage compared with last year.	Average condition August 1.	Average condition August 1.	Average condition August 1.	Average condition August 1.	Average condition of timothy August 1.	Product of clover compared with last year.	Average quality of clover-hay compared with last year.
Maine	100	98	103	93	96	96	90	96	.....	.....	87	73	92
New Hampshire	104	104	104	104	102	102	105	104	.....	105	101	103	100
Vermont	102	103	99	104	103	95	100	105	.....	.....	87	85	92
Massachusetts	100	.....	102	105	97	100	100	106	.....	.....	101	105	96
Rhode Island	102	.....	100	100	100	.....	.....	92	.....	.....	97	92	90
Connecticut	106	105	100	107	103	103	107	100	.....	100	103	107	105
New York	103	102	102	106	100	103	103	103	.....	100	100	99	102
New Jersey	105	.....	.....	113	.....	104	102	115	110	.....	96	101	100
Pennsylvania	103	102	96	108	102	104	101	110	110	104	102	102	103
Delaware	100	.....	.....	105	.....	100	100	100	100	.....	110	100	100
Maryland	105	.....	.....	103	.....	99	101	102	100	98	101	92	97
Virginia	104	.....	98	103	.....	100	101	97	96	97	101	101	100
North Carolina	98	105	100	93	.....	97	102	94	97	101	98	99	100
South Carolina	97	119	108	85	.....	.....	.....	98	95	.....	80	107	106
Georgia	93	112	98	86	95	.....	.....	96	91	96	89	88	92
Florida	84	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	99	90	99	.....	.....	.....
Alabama	86	.....	.....	89	.....	.....	.....	95	85	86	.....	83	91
Mississippi	96	.....	.....	99	.....	.....	.....	105	90	106	.....	97	100
Louisiana	104	.....	.....	106	.....	.....	.....	99	94	99	100	100	100
Texas	101	107	97	100	104	.....	.....	105	103	101	101	120	.....
Arkansas	100	.....	.....	105	94	107	102	96	96	98	102	105	104
Tennessee	96	.....	.....	93	.....	97	100	88	95	109	89	89	98
West Virginia	105	101	.....	113	101	100	98	106	99	103	106	106	103
Kentucky	98	102	.....	119	106	100	101	106	98	106	100	101	101
Ohio	90	99	98	107	102	100	98	110	97	90	109	103	106
Michigan	94	94	100	106	101	97	94	110	.....	.....	94	98	107
Indiana	90	.....	.....	112	102	100	100	105	103	106	107	100	109
Illinois	83	93	104	104	95	94	96	107	95	85	113	101	105
Wisconsin	95	94	100	96	103	101	95	97	.....	120	97	98	101
Minnesota	85	100	105	95	92	108	92	91	.....	.....	86	93	99
Iowa	86	109	99	105	101	106	98	102	98	.....	108	109	108
Missouri	92	109	102	102	101	101	101	100	96	90	108	102	101
Kansas	99	104	103	105	102	116	97	93	97	95	99	103	98
Nebraska	94	104	109	106	105	98	95	96	91	.....	110	118	.....
California	104	60	66	70	75	.....	.....	99	.....	.....	71	70	94
Oregon	100	109	101	106	104	97	100	98	.....	.....	70	104	100

Table showing the condition of the crops, &c., on the 1st day of August, 1877.—Continued.

STATES.	PASTURE. Average condition August 1.	BEANS. Average condition August 1.	COTTON. Average condition August 1.	SORGHUM. Average condition August 1.	SUGAR-CANE. (Not sorghum) Average condition August 1.	APPLES. Average condition August 1.	PEACHES. Average condition August 1.	GRAPES. Average condition August 1.
Maine	86	98	.....	.....	.....	34	.....	90
New Hampshire	103	103	.....	.....	.....	64	83	99
Vermont	92	100	.....	.....	.....	81	.....	97
Massachusetts	116	95	.....	.....	.....	70	117	110
Rhode Island	110	100	.....	.....	.....	45	100	110
Connecticut	102	105	.....	.....	.....	43	100	112
New York	100	101	.....	.....	.....	67	102	105
New Jersey	108	100	.....	.....	.....	64	88	91
Pennsylvania	103	104	.....	100	.....	53	61	91
Delaware	110	100	.....	100	.....	47	45	87
Maryland	102	103	.....	.....	.....	58	74	103
Virginia	100	99	96	101	.....	89	102	96
North Carolina	102	98	88	101	.....	93	110	96
South Carolina	97	96	88	102	98	99	122	98
Georgia	94	95	85	98	94	90	112	102
Florida	99	100	93	.....	94	90	111	100
Alabama	92	90	94	90	81	85	86	98
Mississippi	105	84	90	94	104	108	115	101
Louisiana	104	106	106	104	101	103	107	101
Texas	105	95	96	100	103	92	112	109
Arkansas	106	95	93	93	.....	88	102	102
Tennessee	100	98	90	95	.....	73	54	73
West Virginia	109	102	.....	99	.....	83	84	81
Kentucky	108	99	.....	97	.....	87	53	69
Ohio	108	101	.....	94	.....	45	90	82
Michigan	92	100	.....	103	.....	54	85	97
Indiana	108	103	.....	96	.....	47	26	74
Illinois	104	97	.....	90	.....	64	57	83
Wisconsin	91	97	.....	.....	.....	40	.....	95
Minnesota	95	84	.....	81	.....	54	.....	83
Iowa	104	92	.....	95	.....	58	.....	93
Missouri	105	100	92	98	.....	92	94	78
Kansas	104	102	.....	95	.....	92	98	90
Nebraska	109	89	.....	87	.....	94	39	98
California	65	82	.....	.....	.....	77	73	90
Oregon	102	100	.....	.....	.....	85	76	84

THE SEPTEMBER RETURNS.

The returns of the present month confirm the promise of the previous record, and assure an abundance of cereals and medium harvests of other crops.

WHEAT.

The condition of wheat, when harvested, which is reported in September, makes a better showing than before the commencement of thrashing. The real value of the harvest is better understood than in the early part of August. The general average of the country was then 92. Since then the spring-wheat has been harvested, while the work of garnering the winter wheat has nearly closed, and the result is 100, higher figures than in any year since the crop of 1869, the condition of which was reported at 102. So conservative were the views of local statisticians, that we well remember the incredulity with which a crop of 260,000,000 bushels was estimated from Department data in 1869, that of the previous census being only 173,000,000 bushels, and a yield of 13.5 bushels per acre, which was 1.5 bushels over an average crop. But a year or two later the crop was reported by the census even higher, by 27,000,000, than this careful estimate. At a yield of 13 bushels for the whole field, the present crop would be not less than 350,000,000 bushels. The returns directly comparing the aggregate product in each county with that of last year will be made in October, and will be the final record of wheat for the season, except that of yield per acre, in December. We may not have quite so large an average yield as in 1869, but, with about 40 per cent. increase in area, we may have even a larger product than is indicated above.

The States failing to reach the standard of unimpaired condition are Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Alabama, Louisiana, Tennessee, Illinois, (99,) Missouri, Kansas, and California. Our average for California is 58; but it may not be the true average, as many of the wheat-growing counties failed to report. San Joaquin gives 25 for a portion of the great dry central valley; Santa Clara gives 80 and Contra Costa 95 both representing more favored portions of the wheat area of the Pacific coast. We hope to obtain complete October returns of quantity produced.

CORN.

The August returns of corn, averaging 92, are well supported by the average of the present month, which is 91, against 99 in September of last year. All of the New England States except Connecticut are above 100, as well as North Carolina, Arkansas, and Kansas, while Louisiana, Indiana, and Oregon reach that figure, all others falling below. Illinois has declined from 83 to 76; Iowa has advanced from 92 to 96

Kansas has added another laurel as a corn-growing State, reaching the high figure 104.

There is considerable mention of injury from drought from Pennsylvania southward and westward, with the exception of States reported 100 or above.

OATS.

The September returns increase the figures for oats from 98 to 106, indicating a better yield in thrashing than was indicated in the straw. In Genesee, New York, one-third of the crop was badly injured by rains. Similar reports came from several counties in Virginia. The fly has wrought some injury in Pennsylvania, but it is altogether, and especially in the South, the best crop for many years. In Caldwell County, Texas, our correspondent claims an average yield of 60 bushels per acre.

RYE.

The condition of rye is fully equal to that of wheat, the average for the country being 101. Only Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Tennessee, Kansas, Oregon, and California report below 100.

BARLEY.

The returns are equally favorable with those of preceding months, the average condition being expressed by 98.

BUCKWHEAT.

This crop averages 98. For State returns see table.

COTTON.

The prospect for a good crop of cotton continues favorable. The decline in condition since August has been from 93 to 86, which is 5 less than in September of last year, with 4 per cent. increase in area, making the prospect nearly as good as last year, except that the fruiting is a little later and the chances less for a good top crop. Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Tennessee make higher averages than in 1876. The Carolinas, Georgia, and Texas report less favorably, the greatest reduction being in Texas.

As compared with last month, only Florida, Arkansas, and Tennessee report improvement.

The percentages of condition are as follows: North Carolina, 83; South Carolina, 85; Georgia, 77; Florida, 94; Alabama, 91; Mississippi, 88; Louisiana, 92; Texas, 70; Arkansas, 99; Tennessee, 100.

The caterpillar is present in all of the Gulf States and in South Carolina, but has done little damage as yet except in Texas. In several parishes in Louisiana the loss is considerable from this cause. Where it has made a late appearance, it will benefit rather than injure the crop

In the Atlantic States there is much complaint of the rust, mainly resulting from drought, but in some counties from injury by beating storms. In this section the growth is late, and the effects of frost in shortening the harvest is feared.

POTATOES.

The potato-crop will be a great improvement upon that of last year. It promises to be one of the best for several years, the general average of condition in September being 99.

There is considerable loss from rot in Maine, and some mention of similar injury in New Hampshire. In several counties in Vermont the tops are rusting and tubers rotting. In Westchester, New York, there is also mention of rot.

The beetle has been destructive in a few localities from Virginia to New England, but hand-picking and Paris green have saved the crop with these exceptions. Drought in the South and West is perhaps the greatest factor of loss.

SORGHUM.

This crop is favorably reported, the average being 93. In Mississippi above 100 gallons of thick, rich sirup is produced per acre, at a good price. An excellent quality of sirup is generally reported in the South, as well as an increase of area. The prospect for a fair crop of fine quality is good generally in the West.

TOBACCO.

The reports are generally favorable. See table.

RICE

is promising on the islands and coast-lands of South Carolina.

CRANBERRIES

are suffering in New Jersey from "scald."

HOPS

in New Hampshire are being eaten by worms, said by correspondents to be cabbage-worms. The *Pieris rapæ* has been very destructive to cabbages in that region. The prospect in Wisconsin for hops is good—better in the Juneau district than in any season since 1867.

APPLES

are generally scarce and poor. There is a better crop in the mountain districts of the South than in the Northern States, but they are rotting badly. There is a good crop in Kansas. There is much complaint of bitter-rot in the Ohio Valley.

STOCK HOGS.

An increase of over 1 per cent. in the number of stock hogs in the country is indicated by our September returns. A slight falling off in the Middle States and in the States north of the Ohio River is more than counter-balanced by the moderate increase of all the other sections. No diseases are reported in the New England or Middle States, but numerous counties in all the other sections report greater or less destruction from prevailing maladies. In some cases entire herds are swept away. The heaviest losses are reported in the South. These diseases appear to be of different types, but the lack of discrimination of symptoms causes them to be confounded under one or two general names, such as cholera and quinsy. Symptoms indicating pneumonia are noted by a few of our correspondents in the West. In some cases the throat as well as the lungs is inflamed. The losses, on the whole, however, appear to be confined to fewer localities than in previous years. The number of stock hogs is also affected to a greater extent than formerly by the enlargement of summer-packing operations, especially in the West. At several points the number usually received for fall fattening has been reduced by the demands of the spring and summer market.

The condition of animals in regard to weight and size is full average or above in nearly all the States, making a full average on the whole. The greatest deficiency, 7 per cent., is found in California; and the greatest surplus, 5 per cent., in Arkansas. As the last-named State reports an increase of 20 per cent. over the number of the previous year, the conditions of hog-raising must have been remarkably favorable there.

SUMMARY.

Table showing the condition of the crops, &c., on the 1st day of September, 1877.

STATES.	CORN.	WHEAT.	RYE.	OATS.	BARLEY.	BUCKWHEAT.	POTATOES.		TOBACCO.	COTTON.
							(*Solanum tuberosum.*)	(*Batatas edulis.*) Sweet.		
	Average condition September 1.	Average condition when harvested.	Average condition when harvested.	Average condition when harvested.	Average condition when harvested.	Average condition September 1.	Average condition September 1.	Average condition September 1.	Average condition September 1.	Average condition September 1.
Maine	109	101	105	98	99	103	99	.....	.....	.....
New Hampshire	107	104	106	106	104	102	110	.....	.....	.....
Vermont	107	108	102	102	101	102	95	.....	.....	.....
Massachusetts	105	101	107	105	96	.....	98	.....	105	.....
Rhode Island	110	.....	100	100	75	.....	125	.....	.....	.....
Connecticut	94	92	100	102	100	95	92	.....	100	.....
New York	103	112	102	107	99	99	106	.....	100	.....
New Jersey	108	102	104	112	.....	99	105	107	.....	.....
Pennsylvania	94	93	102	111	97	98	106	91	98	.....
Delaware	90	100	100	105	.....	80	85	90	.....	.....
Maryland	90	109	100	103	101	91	100	99	83	.....
Virginia	96	115	102	103	.....	90	90	93	92	86
North Carolina	103	115	103	100	.....	98	94	96	98	83
South Carolina	94	112	103	88	.....	.....	107	90	101	84
Georgia	90	112	104	91	97	.....	91	83	98	77
Florida	82	.....	100	93	.....	.....	103	94	101	94
Alabama	88	99	93	83	90	.....	89	83	95	91
Mississippi	97	103	94	97	.....	.....	95	86	101	78
Louisiana	100	99	101	106	.....	.....	103	88	99	92
Texas	98	101	100	106	99	.....	97	89	86	70
Arkansas	107	109	98	102	.....	96	98	97	99	99
Tennessee	95	98	99	92	97	99	91	91	102	100
West Virginia	83	108	101	108	.....	90	85	90	87	.....
Kentucky	98	115	104	110	103	95	104	99	100	.....
Ohio	86	112	104	110	98	99	103	95	87	.....
Michigan	86	118	103	109	101	95	89	.....	.....	.....
Indiana	100	110	104	115	101	102	106	98	100	.....
Illinois	76	99	104	106	97	99	99	93	92	.....
Wisconsin	88	101	104	113	104	87	92	.....	.....	.....
Minnesota	83	108	108	99	94	91	84	.....	.....	.....
Iowa	88	111	104	103	101	93	98	96	98	.....
Missouri	96	97	102	107	108	100	105	100	104	97
Kansas	104	79	96	103	100	77	88	89	110	.....
Nebraska	97	105	103	116	112	89	89	47	.....	.....
California	98	58	81	105	70	.....	100	83	.....	.....
Oregon	100	122	97	120	119	.....	94	.....	109	.....

Table showing the condition of the crops, &c., on the 1st day of September, 1877—Continued.

STATES.	SORGHUM.	SUGAR-CANE. (Not sorghum.)	HOPS.		STOCK HOGS.		APPLES.	PEACHES.	GRAPES.
	Average condition September 1.	Average condition September 1.	Acreage compared with last year.	Average condition September 1.	Number for fattening compared with last year.	Average condition as to weight and size.	Average condition September 1.	Product compared with an average.	Average condition September 1.
Maine	.....	.....	.....	.....	101	100	67	.....	94
New Hampshire	.....	.....	101	98	102	101	59	.....	107
Vermont	.....	.....	95	101	96	99	81	.....	.....
Massachusetts	.....	.....	.....	.....	104	100	75	110	105
Rhode Island	.....	.....	.....	.....	95	100	50	.....	110
Connecticut	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	100	37	65	100
New York	.....	.....	98	106	103	101	67	73	104
New Jersey	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	99	54	83	95
Pennsylvania	.....	.....	100	100	99	100	49	58	92
Delaware	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	90	30	75	100
Maryland	.....	.....	.....	.....	94	98	56	73	94
Virginia	98	.....	80	81	99	100	86	102	87
North Carolina	100	.....	.....	.....	102	102	94	119	98
South Carolina	99	99	.....	.....	104	100	97	130	103
Georgia	98	88	.....	.....	106	102	91	123	102
Florida	.....	94	.....	.....	96	94	132	123	109
Alabama	.....	74	.....	.....	103	99	86	93	99
Mississippi	96	95	.....	.....	105	101	100	109	104
Louisiana	100	90	.....	.....	106	102	97	103	106
Texas	104	80	.....	.....	107	102	96	132	106
Arkansas	111	.....	.....	.....	120	105	90	107	99
Tennessee	90	.....	.....	.....	102	99	73	50	77
West Virginia	84	.....	92	92	103	101	80	90	75
Kentucky	99	.....	.....	.....	96	102	87	41	80
Ohio	78	.....	103	96	100	100	52	71	75
Michigan	93	.....	94	100	109	100	42	73	99
Indiana	95	.....	100	102	95	101	51	24	78
Illinois	91	.....	100	101	93	97	58	53	76
Wisconsin	86	.....	109	98	102	101	28	.....	76
Minnesota	76	.....	.....	.....	99	96	66	.....	71
Iowa	85	.....	102	103	99	97	54	.....	83
Missouri	101	.....	.....	.....	105	100	90	97	73
Kansas	95	.....	.....	.....	105	103	98	92	88
Nebraska	79	.....	.....	.....	100	102	98	49	100
California	.....	.....	94	88	101	93	76	75	87
Oregon	.....	.....	.....	.....	104	100	70	66	77

THE INTERNATIONAL WHEAT SUPPLY.

The aim of every nation is to make sure of its own bread supply, without recourse to neighboring nations. As a rule each nation is able to do this, with some limitations on account of fluctuating yield. Some of the European powers have a surplus in one season and a possible deficiency the next. Great Britain is the only prominent exception to this rule, owing to her limited insular area and large population engaged in industries that are not rural.

The official statistics of Great Britain show an increasing demand for foreign wheat. The amount now required is about double the deficiency of twenty years ago. The average requirements of 1858 to 1860 were about 25,000,000 hundred-weight; now above 50,000,000. There was one year, 1862, in which 50,000,000 hundred-weight were imported, but nothing like the amount again until 1869, in consequence of the disastrous failure of the home crop of 1868.

The exact official aggregate of the importations of fifteen years, from 1868 to 1872, inclusive, was 528,141,861 hundred-weight. This included wheat and flour. It makes a yearly average of 35,209,487 hundred-weight, or 65,724,319 bushels of 60 pounds each.

The last year of this period, 1872, 88,000,000 bushels were required. One hundred millions are not now deemed an excessive importation.

In examining the sources of this supply, it is found that both France and Germany lead Russia during the first years of this period, but their contributions have now dwindled to a small figure. It is assumed by many that Russia has exceeded this country in contributing to supply this deficiency. It is a mistake. The United States sent 27 per cent., during fifteen years up to 1872, Russia 24 per cent., Germany 17, France 9, and British America 5. In the past four years the proportion of this country has advanced to 45 per cent., that of Russia has declined to 16, and all other countries have furnished but 39 instead of 49 per cent. Thus is this country advancing to supremacy in the wheat as in the cotton supply. The following statements illustrate the course of this trade for nineteen years :

Statement showing the sources of supply of wheat to Great Britain as presented in official tables of imports, being the total imports of wheat and flour, (in equivalent weight of grain,) in fifteen years.

Year.	United States.	Russia.	Germany.	France.	British America.	Other countries.	Total.
	Cwt.	*Cwt.*	*Cwt.*	*Cwt.*	*Cwt.*	*Cwt.*	*Cwt.*
1858	4, 782, 785	2. 653, 883	4, 210, 117	5, 581. 064	702, 838	5, 270, 254	23, 200, 941
1859	430, 504	3. 837, 454	4, 561, 521	8, 124, 978	170, 841	4, 372, 456	21, 497, 734
1860	9, 315, 125	5, 659, 971	6, 904, 819	4, 583, 412	1, 310, 652	4. 067, 947	31, 841, 926
1861	15, 610, 472	4, 540, 483	6, 658, 462	1, 359, 882	3, 387, 949	6, 089, 457	37, 646, 705
1862	21, 765, 087	5, 755, 785	7, 930, 849	1, 961, 835	5, 118, 698	7, 510, 140	50, 042, 394
1863	11, 869, 179	4, 538, 934	5, 728, 626	1, 857, 403	3, 198, 187	3, 695, 563	30, 887, 892
1864	10, 077, 431	5, 129, 410	6, 842, 721	2, 854, 424	1, 831, 897	2, 101, 320	28, 837, 203
1865	1, 498, 579	8, 093, 989	7. 224, 371	6, 058. 902	528, 456	2, 439. 255	25, 843, 552
1866	986, 229	9, 181, 432	6, 801, 657	8, 023. 530	59, 601	4, 319, 230	29, 371, 679
1867	5, 091, 733	14, 166, 794	7, 873, 216	2, 140. 832	835, 006	9, 029, 199	39, 136, 780
1868	6, 753, 389	10, 055, 338	7, 224, 597	846, 863	798, 505	10, 827, 353	36, 506, 045
1869	15, 320, 257	9, 187, 236	7, 546, 688	2. 153, 350	3, 396. 511	6, 843, 730	44, 447, 772
1870	15, 057, 236	10, 326, 844	4. 487, 773	1, 060, 120	3, 402, 690	2, 571, 452	36. 906, 115
1871	15, 625, 331	15, 689, 943	4, 258, 823	182. 262	3, 782, 776	4, 823. 092	44, 362, 227
1872	9, 634, 349	17, 938, 977	5, 183, 601	4, 553, 781	2, 157, 170	8, 145, 018	47, 612, 896

Statement showing the sources of the British wheat supply, during the past four years.

Countries.	1873.		1874.		1875.		1876.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Wheat:	*Cwts.*	£.	*Cwts.*	£.	*Cwts.*	£.	*Cwts.*	£.
Russia	9, 598, 096	6, 072, 723	5, 714, 488	3, 180, 723	9, 995, 295	5, 153, 132	8, 769, 260	4, 391, 254
Denmark	301, 758	205, 450	167, 286	103, 956	493, 599	279, 984	262, 518	146, 626
Germany	2, 153, 857	1, 544, 850	3, 053, 680	2, 017, 623	5, 615, 984	3, 149, 174	2, 324, 148	1, 333, 519
France	1, 170, 522	747, 737	300, 299	163, 835	1, 296, 920	698, 752	293, 350	158, 439
Austrian Territories	29, 730	18, 616	2, 814	1, 932	18, 564	10, 013	1, 238, 851	566, 988
Turkey, (including Moldavia and Wallachia)	367, 487	218, 565	659, 676	364, 082	1, 308, 137	608, 402	2, 218, 227	953, 196
Egypt	1, 260, 401	697, 194	293, 880	172, 242	2, 093, 853	1, 028, 122	19, 299, 785	10, 300, 374
United States	19, 742, 726	12, 895, 779	25, 048, 552	14, 178, 791	23, 463, 910	12, 400, 875	982, 619	511, 774
Chili	1, 557, 128	980, 702	1, 925, 334	1, 180, 455	900, 880	506, 898	3, 279, 887	1, 643, 116
British North America	3, 767, 330	2, 486, 584	3, 807, 174	2, 238, 167	3, 604, 610	1, 966, 994	2, 417, 151	1, 277, 018
Other countries	3, 802, 595	2, 578, 489	2, 506, 277	1, 599, 256	2, 994, 641	1, 625, 624	3, 308, 356	1, 858, 462
Total	43, 751, 630	28, 446, 689	41, 479, 460	25, 201, 062	51, 786, 393	27, 418, 970	44, 394, 152	23, 140, 766
Wheat-meal and flour:								
Germany	687, 243	679, 885	751, 366	706, 039	796, 301	643, 447	930, 469	768, 813
France	1, 669, 356	1, 598, 878	659, 568	606, 457	1, 752, 079	1, 381, 394	1, 083, 447	886, 048
United States	1, 580, 697	1, 380, 792	3, 290, 235	2, 915, 752	2, 273, 846	1, 734, 272	2, 320, 886	1, 703, 149
British America	444, 729	399, 130	389, 355	332, 096	358, 766	267, 864	282, 053	201, 608
Other countries	1, 822, 235	1, 780, 512	1, 139, 084	1, 149, 476	867, 697	801, 190	1, 325, 685	1, 169, 588
Total wheat-meal and flour	6, 204, 260	5, 839, 197	6, 229, 608	5, 709, 820	6, 048, 689	4, 828, 167	5, 942, 540	4, 729, 206

The receipts this year, compared with last, up to June 30, are as follows:

Countries.	Quantities. 1876.	Value. 1876.	Quantities. 1877.	Value. 1877.
Wheat:	*Cwts.*	£.	*Cwts.*	£.
Russia	3,410,241	1,725,002	4,178,480	2,613,122
Denmark	248,975	139,200	10,067	6,861
Germany	1,659,174	945,337	2,392,442	1,586,932
France	203,505	110,110	1,308,605	867,889
Turkey, Wallachia, and Moldavia	824,472	378,579	734,426	423,445
Egypt	898,288	400,842	808,393	438,919
United States { On the Atlantic	5,969,428	3,114,102	2,692,033	1,635,172
United States { On the Pacific	4,779,375	2,711,934	7,106,508	4,553,165
Chili	442,774	231,401	160,459	108,069
British India	1,166,358	584,177	2,213,224	1,309,255
Australia	913,086	541,293	113,608	74,486
British North America	560,989	301,328	96,767	61,411
Other countries	625,634	345,999	398,512	262,827
	21,702,299	11,529,304	22,213,524	13,941,553

The proportion from the United States from January to July of 1877 is a little more than 44 per cent., showing a falling off of less than one part in a hundred of the whole volume, of importance even in a year of low yield. Russia has been able for this period to advance her proportion from 16 to nearly 19. Germany has sent nearly 11 per cent., and India about 10, almost doubling the receipts from that quarter for the first half of 1876, and promising still larger supplies in the future, offering no inconsiderable competition to the trade of the United States.

OUR WHEAT EXPORTS.

Our wheat exports have had a rapid growth, particularly during the twenty years past. Nearly half the exports of unmanufactured wheat has been sent abroad since the last census, and more than a third of all the flour. The following table illustrates the rapidity of this movement:

Five years ending—	Wheat.	Flour.	Wheat, including flour reduced.	Per cent. of flour in the total quantity.
	Bushels.	*Barrels.*	*Bushels.*	
1830	125,547	4,651,940	23,385,247	99.46
1835	614,145	5,241,964	26,823,965	97.2
1840	1,842,841	4,092,932	22,307,501	91.7
1845	2,946,861	6,274,697	34,320,346	91.1
1850	10,184,645	12,284,828	71,608,785	85.77
1855	16,446,955	13,149,518	82,194,545	79.9
1860	38,808,573	15,778,268	117,699,913	67
1865	138,306,907	19,957,733	237,055,572	42.09
1870	81,808,364	11,454,785	139,082,289	41.2
1875	224,019,376	16,797,684	308,007,796	27.2
Total for fifty years	515,104,214	109,484,349	1,062,485,959	51.5
1876	55,073,122	3,935,512	74,759,682	26.32

Analyzing the estimated production of five years from 1870 to 1875 inclusive, we find the average product 261,000,000 in round numbers, of which 61,579,517 were exported. This left for home-consumption very nearly 200,000,000 bushels, of which 32,000,000 were required for seed. With the increased production of the past two years, the average product is increased to 269,510,300, and the average export for the same period to 65,080,154. This leaves, in addition to the increased requirement for seeding a larger area, an increase in amount for bread-making fully equal to the advance in population. With the present expectations of the largest crop ever grown, it ought not to be difficult to supply an amount equal to the entire British deficiency.

FOREIGN CROPS AND PRICES.

The English wheat-crop of 1877 has greatly disappointed the expectations of the farmers. Travelers were struck with rapid ripening of the grain, but this was soon found to be an unhealthy indication. Experienced observers early detected an unusual color in the straw, a rusty appearance of the blade, and a searing of the ear, all of which showed the presence of unfavorable conditions of growth. On a close examination, the ears were found to be very imperfect, the top set and the middle of the lower sets being barren. This state of things was especially observable in many of the best wheat-growing districts of England. Some of the more hardy varieties, and especially those of later ripening in the north of England and in Scotland, yielded fairly, but the white wheats generally fell short even of the moderate estimates of the growers, who never indorsed the rose-colored predictions of certain sensational agricultural writers.

This deficiency in the wheat-crop is attributed to "blight;" a word which in common parlance vaguely refers to injuries from either insect or fungoid agencies. The external conditions of the growing-season were well calculated to disturb the normal development of the plant. The winter was one of the wettest on record; the spring was also wet, cold, and late; this was followed by a period of drought. These characters of the seasons will account for fungoid growth.

The wheat-crop was unusually short from defective earing. The latest reports show a falling-off still greater than was anticipated, reducing the yield very considerably below the average. It is thought to be even a worse harvest than that of 1876. Agricultural authorities who prognosticated a crop equal to the demand of seven months' consumption have lowered their expectations to six months, or, perhaps more nearly five and a half. For every bushel raised in England during the current year at least another bushel must be imported from abroad to complete the required supply.

The reduction in area has been considerable since 1869, when it was 3,688,357 acres. In 1876, it had been reduced to 2,995,957. It has increas-

ed the present year to 3,168,540, but not so much as was supposed prior to publication of the official returns. It is now thought that 13,000,000 quarters, or 104,000,000 imperial bushels, will be required. The home, supply is not expected to exceed 92,000,000 bushels, of which not much more than 80,000,000 will be available for bread supply during the current year, the total requirement for consumption being estimated at 184,000,000.

In France, the crop would have been remarkably good but for spring-storms and blight, which reduced its yield at least 20 per cent. In the eastern departments, the yield was excellent; in the north center and west it was, on the whole, a good one; in the south center and south it was less satisfactory.

Spain has reaped an abundant harvest, but her volume of wheat production has never been large, and hence her surplus, though considerable in proportion to her yield, will go but a little way toward supplying countries whose yields are deficient. It is believed that the Italian wheat-crop is above average, and Switzerland is rejoicing in a crop of comparative abundance, though the quality is somewhat unsatisfactory. Holland and Belgium have fair crops, but not large enough to supply their home demand. Central Europe, from the Baltic to the Danube, has reaped a fair harvest. Prussia has improved upon her previous crop, while in the central German duchies a moderate yield was expected before harvest. Bavaria had a good crop, and Austria a very good one. In Central Europe wheat-farmers escaped the extreme asperities which visited the fields of their western neighbors. The Hungarian harvest was fair, both in quantity and quality. Russia and Turkey had also good crops, but the existing state of war limits their availability in supplying the great consumptive markets of Western Europe.

The situation is this: Western Europe has diminished wheat-crops; Central and Eastern Europe fully medium production; America a large surplus; Egypt and India will probably increase their shipments. There is wheat enough in the civilized world to give a fair supply of bread to wheat-eating populations. This country must be depended upon for a increased proportion of the required supply. There will be a good demand and good but not necessarily very high prices, unless the exigencies of war should obstruct distribution or greatly increase consumption and waste.

In England, the July trade was marked by great firmness. The scarcity of English wheat in English granaries made the position of holders of that article almost impregnable. From the returns of excise it appears that during the week ending August 4 the quantity of wheat sold in the United Kingdom was 23,286 quarters and 4 bushels, at an average price of 65*s.* 6*d.* per quarter. The quantities and prices of the corresponding weeks of the four preceding years were as follows: 1873, 25,097 quarters at 59*s.* 11*d.*; 1874, 17,693 quarters at 58*s.* 6*d.*; 1875, 30,819 quarters at 53*s.* 10*d.*; 1876, 21,163 quarters at 46*s.* 8*d.* The weekly sales of the first

half of the current year averaged 37,431 quarters at 55*s.* 9*d.* The first six weeks of the second half of the year averaged 20,666 quarters at 62*s.* 11*d.*

The prices of wheat in Mark Lane, August 3, were as follows: Old white English, 62*s.* @ 66*s.* per quarter; new white do., 65 @ 70; new red and brown, 62 @ 66; do., eastern counties, 60 @ 64; old Königsberg, 62 @ 66; Rostock, 60 @ 64; Holstein, 58 @ 62; Russian, Saxonska, 58 @ 60; Marianopol, 54 @ 58; American, 58 @ 60; Californian, 62 @ 64; Australian, 64 @ 65; Odessa Sheika, 56 @ 58; French, 55 @ 60; Chilian, 58 @ 60; Oregon, 62 @ 64; Indian, 50 @ 56.

In the *Halles de Paris* about the middle of July new wheat was quoted at $1.64 @ $1.82 per bushel; old wheat at $1.52 @ $1.58. Of the eight leading regions of France the average of prices had declined during the second week of July in only the west and southwest. The general average of the week for the whole country was $1.66 per bushel, an increase of about 4 cents over the previous week's quotation. At Algiers, at the same period soft wheat was quoted at $1.36 @ $1.38; hard wheat at $1.31 @ $1.32. At Brussels, soft wheat averaged $1.82 and hard wheat $1.74; at Bruges and Louvain prices ranged considerably higher. At Cologne, soft wheat was quoted at $1.80 and hard wheat at $1.66; Amsterdam, soft wheat $1.64 and hard wheat $1.63; Geneva, soft wheat $1.80 and hard wheat $1.76; Milan, soft wheat $1.76 and hard wheat $1.68.

FALL WHEAT AND RYE IN SWEDEN.

A letter from Mr. C. C. Andrews, minister of the United States at Stockholm, under date of June 4, 1877, states that, owing to the unfrozen condition of the ground at the time of the first heavy snow-fall last winter, the autumn-sown wheat and rye in some important counties of Sweden suffered considerable injury. These crops will, therefore, probably be 20 per cent. below the average. Barley and oats have in many cases been sown in their place. The grass and spring-sown crops were promising.

THE CROPS IN AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

The Department is indebted to the Secretary of State for a dispatch from Mr. Delaplaine, of the legation of the United States at Vienna, embracing an official report of the condition of the crops in Austria-Hungary up to the middle of August. We subjoin the report, which is regarded as unusually favorable, and the promise of a good harvest was exerting an enlivening influence, and other industrial branches were preparing for a lively season:

"The crop of winter-wheat is already completed in all the grain districts, and although a large quantity of wheat has been beaten down in consequence of the repeated and in part heavy rains in July, this, as it chiefly took place shortly before harvesting, did not do much damage,

and only in Galicia the quality of the grain suffered from the fact that the beaten-down fruit was frequently attacked with rust. Especially in Hungary is found a very superior quality, and there it has only exceptionally suffered through the rain. Moreover, this year's wheat is remarkable for its purity from the seed of weeds, and blight is very unusual.

The quantitative results of the harvest are reported as follows:

Very good in Hungary and Croatia, in Lower Austria, Carinthia, and Salzburg and Goricia; good to very good in Bohemia, Moravia, as also in Styria; good in Silesia, Bukovina, in Upper Austria, Istria, and Dalmatia; middling good in Galicia, Tyrol, and Vorarlberg, Carinthia, and Transylvania.

The rye-crop in the northern provinces has resulted well. With regard to its specific weight, the rye in the western half of the empire is, according to report, superior even to wheat. In Hungary, however, the quality of the rye is, on the average, not so satisfactory as that of the wheat.

The quantitative results of the crop are represented as follows:

A very good crop in Bohemia, Lower Austria, Salzburg, Styria, Carinthia; good in Hungary and Croatia, Moravia, Silesia, and Bukovina, in Upper Austria, Tyrol, and Vorarlberg, the coast country and Dalmatia; middling good in Galicia and Carinthia.

The barley has everywhere remained short in the straw; however, the ears are mostly so well developed that, in general, a tolerably good shoot is to be hoped. From unfavorable weather during the harvest, a considerable portion of the barley lost its fine color, but actual damage through full growth had occurred in rare instances.

The various degrees of the harvest may, according to the reports, be estimated on the average thus:

Good to very good in Carinthia and Goricia; good in Styria and Istria; middling good in Hungary, Lower Austria, Vorarlberg, Tyrol, Carinthia, Dalmatia; middling in Bohemia, Moravia, Silesia, Upper Austria, Bukovina; weak middling (almost bad) in Galicia.

The harvest of oats is now, with scarcely an exception, completed, and presents a good return.

Maize has made great progress during the present period; having generally been favored by the weather, it has attained a stately height, and has everywhere produced ears.

Its condition justifies, in the west provinces of the empire, the hope of a good crop, and in Hungary it has also materially improved.

Potatoes and beets, in the western half of the empire, are for the most part in excellent condition. In the eastern they suffer partially through drought; still, most gratifying intelligence has been received from that quarter. Potato decay is observed not only in Silesia and West Galicia, but also in some localities of Moravia, Lower Austria, and Goricia.

Hops have just been plucked in Bohemia, but not yet in Galicia. By Postelberg good and abundant and perfect umbels are found, while in Wittingau the harvest is estimated at only a half. Good crops are promised in Galicia, Upper and Lower Austria.

Wine has lately made satisfactory progress. In consequence of repeated rains, various evils have occurred. Especially the grape fungus (oïdium) has affected the vines, and has not only extended into Southern Tyrol, Istria, and Dalmatia, but also into Vorarlberg, Goricia, and Croatia. Moreover, the "brenner," which has prevailed for some past months in Southern Tyrol, has planted itself in Goricia. Farther in Dalmatia the "tartrix," and in Istria the black-rot, has appeared. Finally, the decay of single grapes occasionally shows itself. In the last-named provinces the anticipated hopes of an abundant vintage may be somewhat diminished. In Lower Austria and Styria, however, the prospects of a good middling vintage are maintained, and in Hungary the grapes, where not overabundant, show a very good development."

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